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preserved three, which present the following measurements:  $1.80 \times 1.35$ ,  $1.71 \times 1.36$ ,  $1.74 \times 1.36$ . — R. W. WILLIAMS, JR., *Tallahassee, Florida*.

**Nyctea nyctea on Long Island, New York.** — Snowy Owls have visited Long Island in considerable numbers during the past winter. I have heard of their being either seen or killed at several different places and four fresh birds have been sent to me from Montauk Point, obtained on the following dates: December 31, 1901, January 6, 1902, January 21, 1902, and February 6, 1902. It is several years since these northern visitors have been so abundant. — JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., M. D., *New York City*.

**Belted Kingfisher in the Island of Hawaii.** — Early in November of 1901 Mr. Harry Patten of Hakelau informed me that a pair of Belted Kingfishers (*Ceryle alcyon*) had appeared in Hakelau Gulch, some fifteen miles north of Hilo. On the 27th of the month, Mr. W. K. Andrews of Honoumou visited the locality, and, finding only the female, secured her, kindly presenting the specimen to the writer. The other bird in the meantime had disappeared, having probably been killed.

As the second bird is reported to have been somewhat differently colored it was probably the male. It is hardly likely that the pair would ever have found their way back to the mainland and, had a kinder fate directed them to a more solitary spot, they might have survived and reared young to populate the islands. Most of the island streams contain small fish and shrimps, and there would seem to be no reason why the kingfisher should not thrive here, although its field would be limited.

So far as the writer is aware this is the first occurrence in the group of this or, indeed, of any kingfisher. Evidently the pair drifted down here from the mainland coast during the fall migration, and their occurrence here, like that of so many other American species, is purely accidental. Yet it is through just such accidents that the islands have received, from several sources, their avian inhabitants. — H. W. HENSHAW, *Hilo, Hawaii*.

**A Winter Record for the Flicker (*Colaptes auratus luteus*) in Berkshire County.** — In 'The Birds of Berkshire County,' by Dr. W. Faxon and Mr. R. Hoffmann, the latest autumn date for this species is given as October 24, and the earliest spring record as April 10. We observed at Williamstown on December 12, 1900, a single bird which may have been wintering, and on April 6, 1901, the first Flicker arrived. — FRANCIS G. AND MAURICE C. BLAKE, *Brookline, Mass.*

**The Winter Fringillidæ of New Brunswick.** — The list of birds given below includes the members of the Finch and Sparrow family which occur in New Brunswick during the months of December, January, and February. During these three months migration is as nearly at a standstill as at any time during the year. This family is represented by more species than